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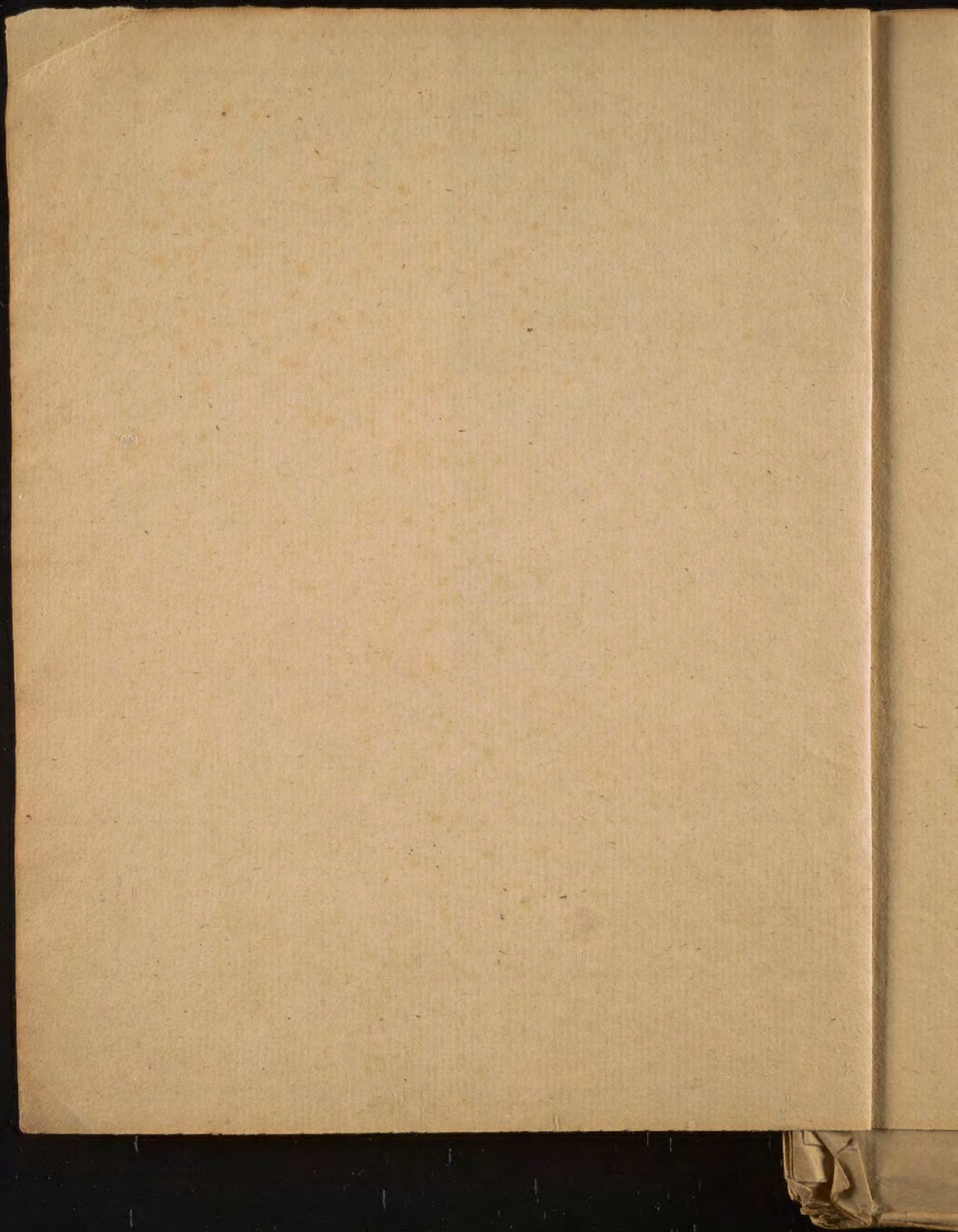
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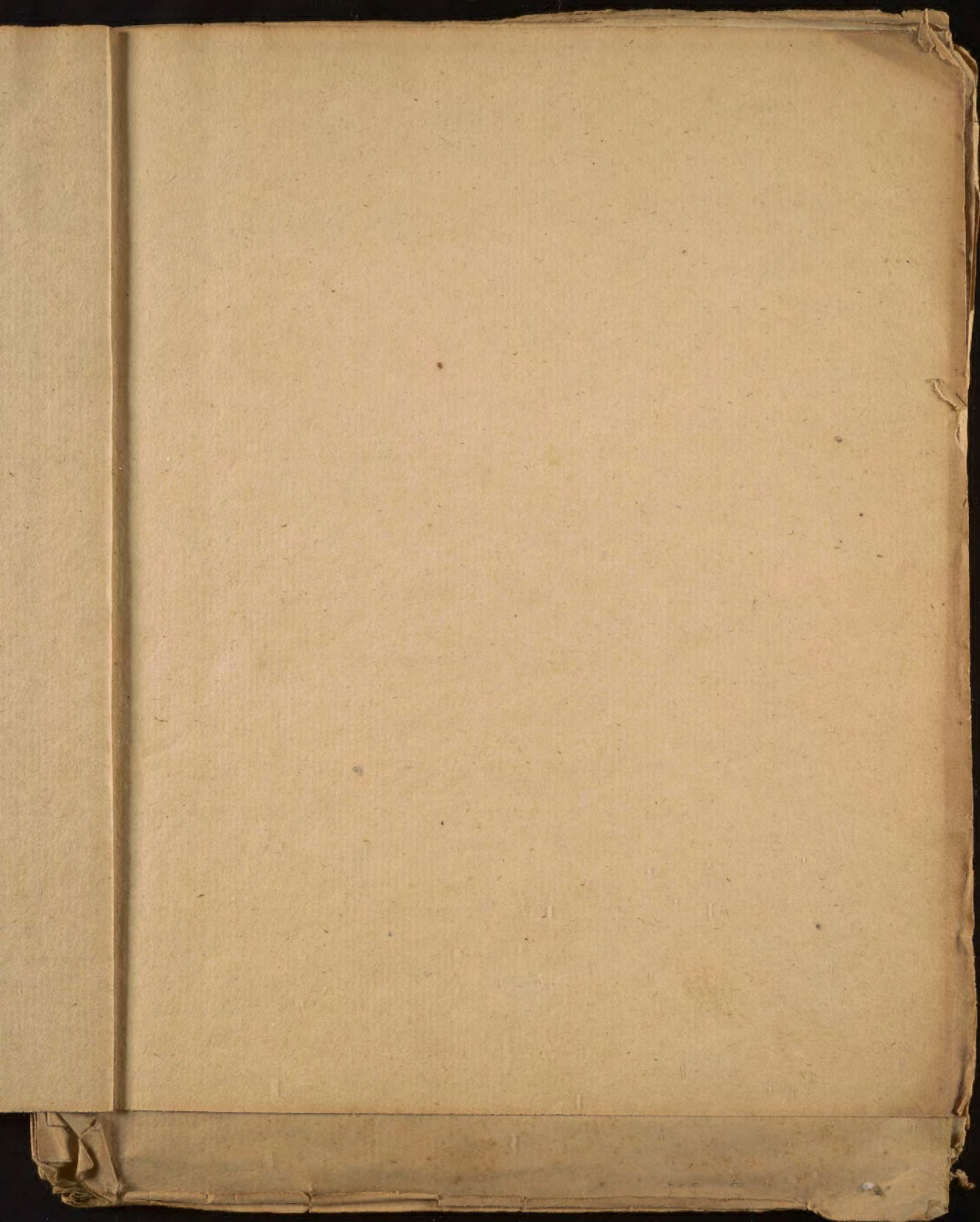
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on misplaced fears

Hepatic diseases & disorders.

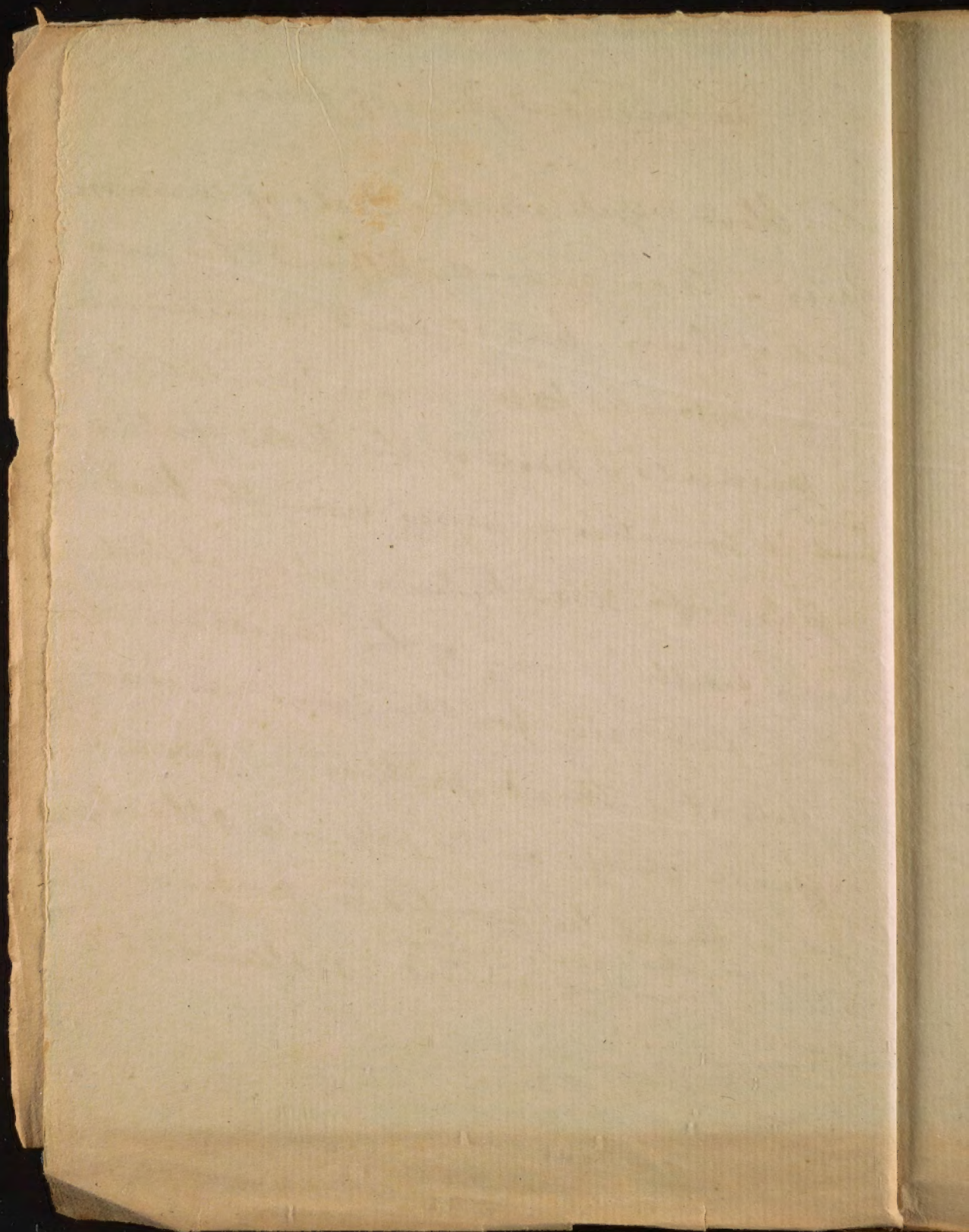


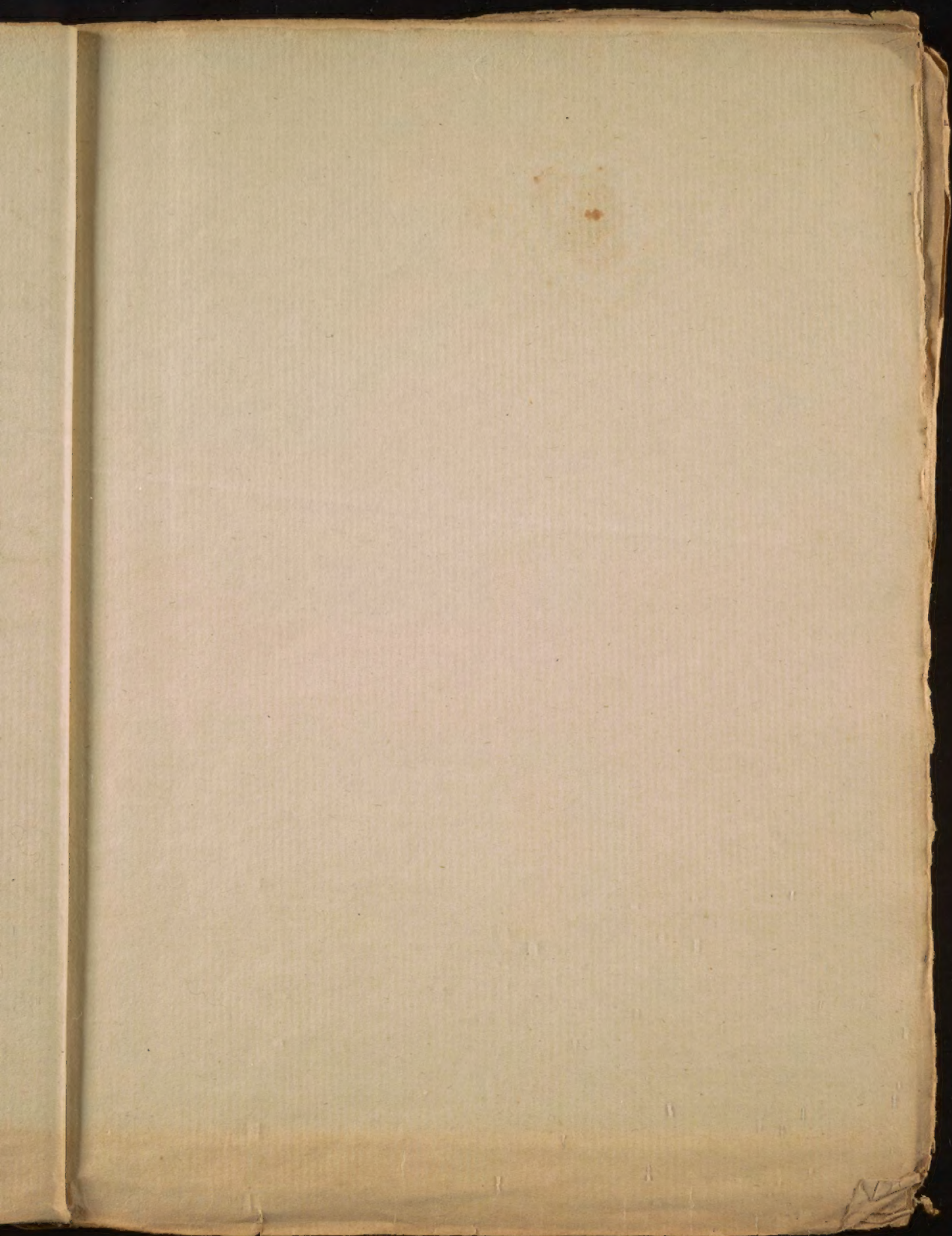


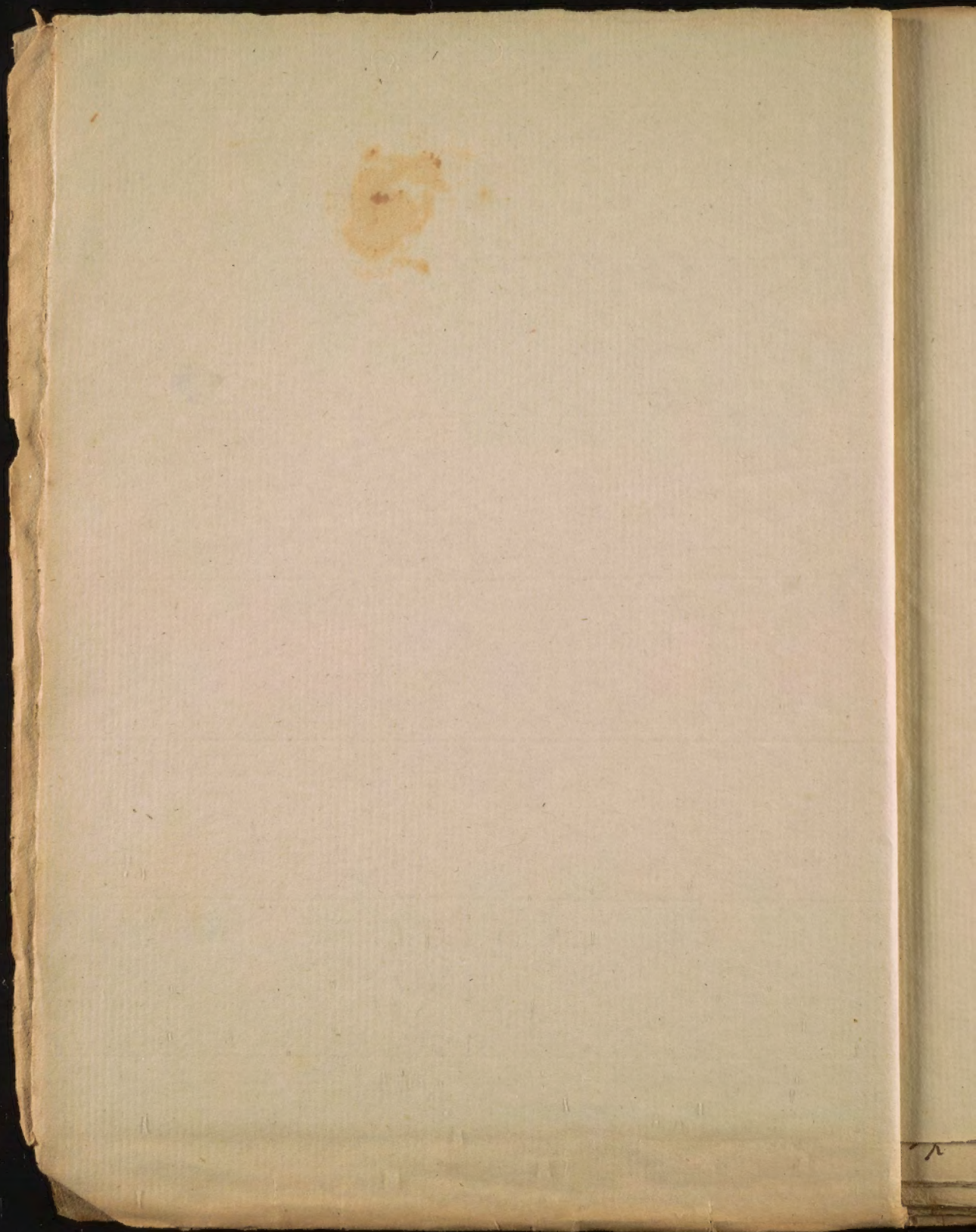
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On misplaced states of fever.

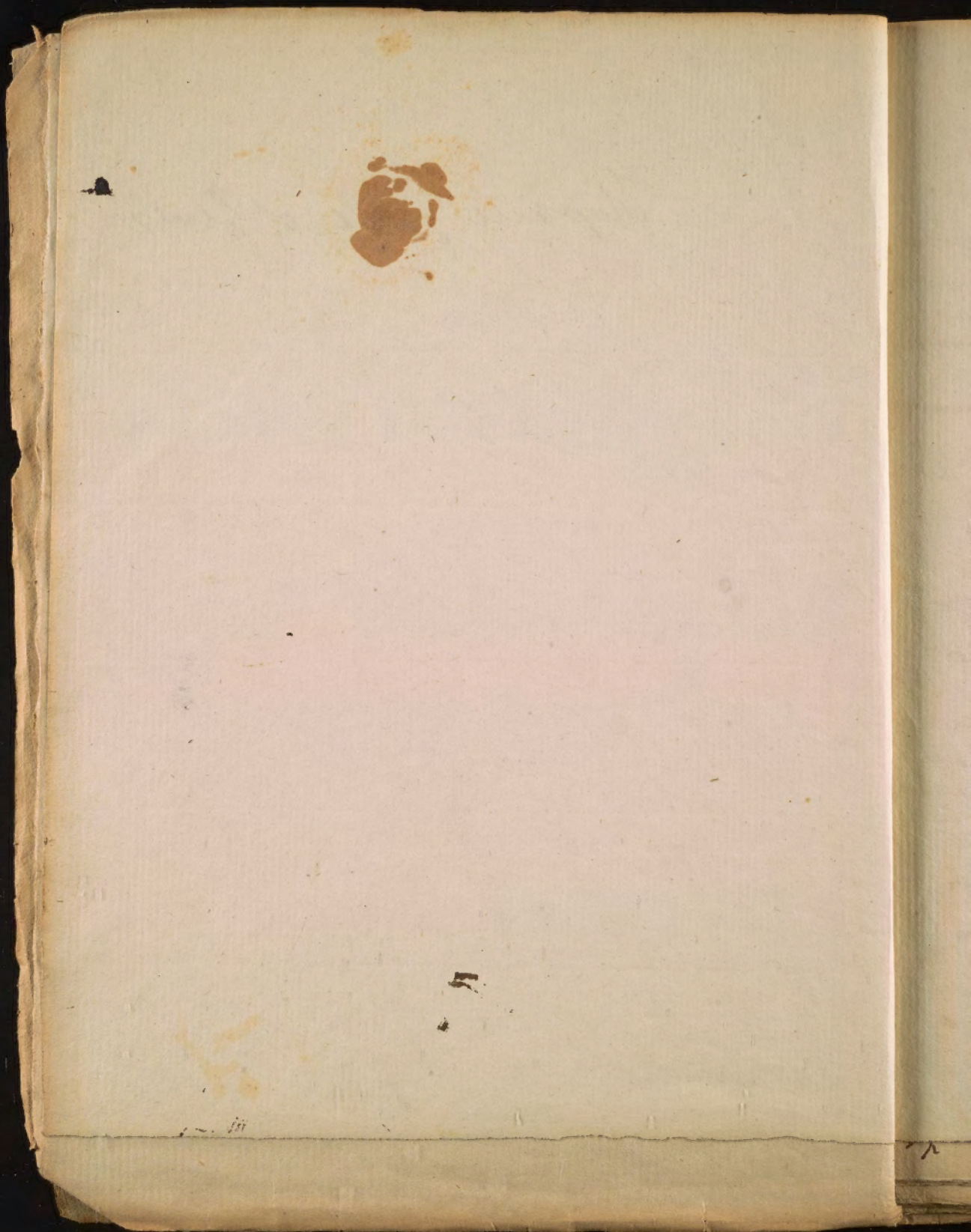
The blood vessels are the seats of common fever. It is generally diffused thro every part of them, but it exists sometimes in a suffocated ~~state~~, or an insulated state, in particular parts of the blood vessels, ^{and} ~~but~~ it sometimes passes from the blood-vessels into other systems where it still exists with many of the characters of fever, and calls for the same remedies to cure it. This disposition in fever to suffocate itself, or to pass into other systems must be ascribed to predisposing debility ^{in the parts diseased} inviting morbid excitement to them. -







Hepatic state of fever





1

V The facts which have ^{been} accumulated
by the labors and Observations of Ages
~~are scarcely to be numbered~~ upon
the diseases and Disorders of the liver
are scarcely to be numbered. They ~~are~~ ^{are}
Unfortunately without Order, or arrange-
~~ment~~. They may be compared to a
number of bundles of different sizes,
~~mixed~~ ^{huddled} together in such a manner
as to be ~~quite useless~~ ^{offensive} to
the eye, and unprofitable to the
owner. Perhaps the doctrines ^{which function} of the Unity
of I have ~~of disease~~, taught of the function of the
liver, and of the Unity of disease, which I
~~have taught~~ may be the means of arrang-
ing ^{those facts} ~~them~~ so as to render them less offensive
to our sight, and more profitable in the
practice of medicine. — "

2

of the Diseases & Disorders of the liver.

✓
~~The~~ Diseases & Disorders of the liver are involved in much obscurity. Perhaps the doctrine of the Unity of Disease & the Office of the liver which I have taught, may throw some light upon ~~these~~ a knowledge of both is highly important to a physician. I shall connect ^{both the} its Diseases & Disorders ^{of the liver} together, for they ~~alternate so~~ ^{are so often} ~~alternate so~~ blended, or alternate so often with each other, that it is impossible to separate them. Its diseases are

- 1 Hepatitis and Hepaticula, that is, acute and Chronic inflammation of the liver.
- 2 A preternatural secretion & excretion ^{green or yellow} of bile without any apparent organic

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Affection of the liver. ³ I have called it Diabetes
biliosus. —

3 A preternatural secretion & excretion of
a milky fluid ~~the~~ from the bowels
and kidneys. From the bowels it has
been called a Colic flux. ^{the fluid thus} I shall call
it discharged I believe to be chyle, for
~~which reason I have~~ the same fluid
is often discharged from the kidneys.

I have called it Diabetes chylosus in
testinatis in the former case & Diabetes
chylosus renalis in the latter. It is in
both cases hepatic chyle.

4 A preternatural secretion & excretion
of water. I have called this, Diabetes Aquosus.

5 A preternatural secretion & excretion
of Air. I have called this, Diabetes Ventrosus.

6 A preternatural secretion & excretion of

✓ Sometimes pungent, but more generally
Dull. & ~~pains~~ is sometimes seated in
the left side - in the region of the spleen,
but sometimes on the left side in two -
in the navel & ~~in the~~ one of the kidneys, in the
bowels - in the sides,
the left side. Pains are felt likewise
in the right clavicle, & now & then in
the left - in the ~~head~~ & in the limbs,
particularly in the calf of the leg. The pain
in the ~~head~~ ^{the head} is sometimes very exquisite.
There is a

ally
Black bile matter from the liver. I have
called it ^{Diabetes niger} the Black Urine of the liver.
All these different secretions & excretions
depend upon different morbid actions in
the liver.

The Disorders of the liver are 1. Hepatitis
or a suspension of secretion & excretion
of bile by the liver. 2. Jaundice, 3. Costiveness of
the liver 4. Gallstones
5. Schismus 6. Prophula. 7.
Gallstones & Worms.

I shall treat upon each of these
in the order in which they have been
mentioned. of

I The Acute & Chronic inflammation of
the liver. The symptoms of these three
two states of disease differ only in degree.
They are, more or less pain in the right
hypocondriac region - difficulty in lying
upon

✓ now and then a yellowness of the eyes,
and ~~then~~ yellowness of the face, and
~~also~~ a dry tongue. I once saw the
first ^{I have mentioned} symptom only when the patient
lay upon her right side. + Dr Portal
mentions two cases, in which one of which
came under his own notice, in which
were ~~not~~ attended with all the symptoms
of Hydrophobia, an irregular sensation
attends it and is always ^{when inflamed,} favourable. -
✓ Does the liver diffuse its symptoms
in some cases that it may be considered
compared to a Volcano pouring forth
its lava over every part of adjacent
part of the body, and sometimes to its
extremities. The tongue - body ^{or on foot} ~~rested~~ inclined
forward to the left side.
+ Dr Mc Dowell - Mr Litchman and Dr Blair.

+ Mrs Pritchell.

the ~~right~~ ^{left} side. This difficulty is greatest when
the ~~passage is on the left~~ inflammation is felt
~~in the lower part of the liver. A numbness~~
on the convex side of the liver. A numbness
is sometimes felt in the right thigh, leg
and arm. With these symptoms there are
difficulty of breathing ~~and day cough~~ - perhaps
~~vomiting~~ - accompanied with an eleva-
tion of the shoulders, a constant sweats on brow,
-king, - ^{a constant sweats on brow} ~~Day Cough~~ - ho-
-sneezing, Colic, ^{hiccup} ~~distension~~ ^{hiccup} ~~convulsions~~ - di-
-arrhea accompanied with stools so
acid as to excoriate the rectum - tenes-
mus - ^{as this I have seen three instances}
~~in the head also in the limbs~~ - ~~rigidities~~ -
triceps - inability to freeze breeze ^{swelling}
hardness, and soreness of the gums, Sir John
Pringle tells he once saw a case of diseased
liver in which the patient could rest only
upon his hands and knees. So extensively
This disease is sometimes confounded
with pneumonia. It may be distinguished

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from it by the following marks. In the
 acute & chronic states of inflammation
 of the liver, the pain ¹ is increased by
 pressure under the ribs. 2 it is increased
 by a full inspiration. 3 The cough is ^{dry,} ~~on~~
 deep and hollow, and not increased by a
 full inspiration. 4 The cough generally
precedes the pain in the side, whereas in
 pneumonia, it is prior to it, or coeval
 with it. To this there is an exception in
 those suffocated cases of pneumonia in
 which there is no cough. All these sympt-
 oms are sometimes blended when the
 lungs and liver are both inflamed, which
 I shall say hereafter is sometimes the
 case. It has been remarked, when vom-
 iting attends, the lungs are less affected
 with cough, and there is less pain in
 the shoulder. The pulse is both states of

✓ The acute form is most common
in moderate & cold climates, — the Chronic
in hot climates, and for a reason given
formerly, that is the exhausted state of
^{from great heat,} excitability preventing ^{such a} reaction of
the system as to produce a violent &
open disease.

Hepatitis is ⁷lympho⁷ fortis, synocha,
synocha, and sometimes morbidly
natural. It is generally most active on
the affected side, which serves still further
to distinguish this disease from pneumonia.

I have seen nearly all the symptoms
that have been enumerated, but I never
saw them all in any one case. They are
varied by climate, season & constitution.

~~It is not~~
~~common for the acute & chronic~~
~~states of hepatitis to exist separately.~~ They
generally appear in succession, & alternate
with each other, or blend their symptoms
together. In the chronic form there is some-
times a total absence of pain in the ^{liver} ~~head~~.
except when the liver is pressed with the
hand. The stomach is generally affected in
this case. Indeed an affection of the stomach
is seldom absent in a diseased liver from

any cause. It is remarkable the liver never suffers that form of disease we called Spasm. This ~~is~~ arises from its not being possessed of a muscular structure.

I have said the pain is sometimes seated in the left side. This is often the case in women than in men. The only instances of it that have come under my notice were in women. In one of them, the pain extended below & under the short ribs. In the West Indies not more than ^{one} patient in an 100 complains of a pain in the left side. ^{This symptom} It is more common in this country.

Sometimes the disease comes on without any one of the above symptoms



that have been mentioned, nor is its existence known, until death discovers by dissection the complete Destruction or Absorption of the liver. This was the case in the famous Sir William Jones & is not uncommon in the ~~West~~ East Indies. But there is another ~~more~~ secret & unsuspected termination of this disease in death and that is by means of a Chronic Abscess, or Congestion of matter, bile, blood, and water. ~~As~~ One case of this kind came under my care. The patient complained only of an oppression on his right side and head ache. He kept his feet until a few days before he died. The congestions broke, before his death, and I have reason to believe I lost another

+ 2 clay

patient from the same cause. He died with no other symptoms of disease than a trifling diarrhoea, but he had ~~been~~ been afflicted with symptoms of Chronic Hepatitis some years before.†

Breschard in his Anatomy mentions a case of Abscess in the liver which had existed there 24 years. I lost a patient in the year 1868 in ^{whom} ~~whom~~ ~~it~~ there was reason to believe an Abscess, or hepatic congestion has existed for many years before he died. He had complained only of a ~~poor~~ dull pain in his side which his physician who preceded me in attending him, ascribed to Gout. He died soon after the rupture of this congestion, of derangement.

V and in the irritation which is some-
times excited by gall stones, and the
pressure of adjoining viscera.

The remote causes of the inflamⁿ of the
 liver whether Acute, or Chronic are primary
 and secondary. The ^{former} ~~primary~~ may be
 summed up in Contusions, the latter
 are very numerous. There is scarcely
 a part of the human body that ~~it~~ does
 not convey morbid impressions in a
 greater or less degree to the liver. ~~In this~~
~~respect I have adopted the old doctrine of the~~
~~Old School which~~ ^{I have} considered the liver
 as the Cloaca magna or great sink of
 all the impurities of the body were collected
 in order to be conveyed out of the body.
~~I adopt this opinion, but~~
~~but with this difference that the~~ ^{I sub-}
~~stitute morbid impressions for impurities in the~~
~~head and the stomach pours these re-~~
~~ferent impressions constantly upon it.~~
^{from fever, &c. &c. &c.}

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The exposure of

~~the~~ ~~become~~ the head is ~~so much~~ ~~ex-~~

~~posed~~ to a vertical sun in the East
is one of the causes of
Indis, and other hot countries that dis-

poses & disorders of the liver, ^{being} ~~and~~ ^{to} ~~hot~~
in them.

Exposures much more common than
~~but other causes contribute to produce this~~
in cold countries. The influence of
~~the location~~
contusions upon the head in exciting

a puking of bile is another proof of
the head throwing its excess of im-

propensions upon the liver. ~~the~~ But

the head is not singular in throwing its
undue impregious upon the liver. The

Stomach - the intestines - the Spleen - the
Womb and the Skin all do ~~the~~ the same
thing when unduly excited. - hence we

so often see a discharge of bile accompanying

1. V intemperance in eating & drinking,
the great
~~a the food~~ - great heat, and ~~abundantly~~
vicious miasmatic exhalations. The great
~~all the great disease~~ so often dis-
cusses itself in morbid affections ~~of~~ of
the liver that Dr Darwin has supposed
it to have its primary seat in ~~this~~ it,
but the effect here is mistaken for the
cause. But the last and principal cause

a sick stomach, and more certainly a Vomiting whether brought on by Nature or Art - also Colic or a pain in the bowels - ~~Conception~~ Obstructed Spleen - Conception and pregnancy, and lastly the action of heat upon the surface of the body. Even a wound upon the finger & cold feet Dr. Campbell says have induced Sympathetic motions in the liver. But the most frequent remote causes of ^{acute} ~~the~~ ~~liver~~ ~~disturbances~~ and Chronic inflammation of the liver ^{are} ~~is~~ ~~from~~ ~~from~~ ^{1. 2. 3. 4.} Koimiasmatic exhalations. It is immaterial whether ^{these exhalations} ~~they~~ act primarily upon the liver, or Sympathetically thro' the medium of the ~~the~~ ~~brain~~ ~~stomach~~ the lungs, or the brain. There can be no doubt of

8
O V From its rarely affecting persons
under puberty. Now in all these
particulars ~~particulars~~ it accords with the
bilious or yellow fever of the East
and West Indies.

U quotes from a Dr Fisher the his-
tory of a similar epidemic in some
part of Europe.

8 This producing hepatic disease, and par-
 -ticularly inflammation. That this is the
 case I infer from those diseases exis-
 -ting in places & seasons in which the
 disease usually produced by miasmata
 prevails, that is the bilious fever.
 2 From its affecting robust more than
 weakly people, and ~~braves~~ ^{and} men often
 than women - the latter in the ratio
 according to Dr Clark of 93 to 3, in one
 of the West India Islands, ~~and~~ and
 3 From its appearing sometimes in the
 form of an epidemic in connexion with
 the bilious fever. Dr Chisholm mentions
 an epidemic hepatitis in the island
 of Grenada, and Dr Wilson Dr Haller &
 4 From its according to exactly with



15th 2nd
the bilious fever in ~~Attacking persons of~~
the manner in which it Attacks per-
-sons of different descriptions in the East
and West Indies. New Comers are Affected
with the Acute form of the Disease.
Old Settlers who have ~~been~~ become what
the french Call Acclimated, are Affec-
-ted with its Chronic form, while the
Natives are seldom affected with it, or
if they are it is in so mild a state as
rarely to end in suppuration. Now the
miasmata which produce bilious &
yellow fevers Act exactly with the same
relative force upon those three descriptions
of people in the East & West Indies.

5 I Desire a new and strong Argument
in favor of the sameness of the cause of

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9 bilious fevers and 16
~~the~~ acute & Chronic inflamⁿ of the liver,
from the late very great increase of
both ~~is~~ with all their usual consequent
disorders in many parts of the United States.
They are the Effects of the same Causes
which have increased bilious fevers in
our Country. A hepatitis is nothing but
a misplaced, or suffocated bilious fever,
while a bilious fever may be considered
~~only~~ when ~~it~~ it arises from marsh
miasmata, only as a diffused hepa-
titis. There are many similar instan-
ces of ~~suffocated~~ ^{the same} diseases existing in a
suffocated and diffused state. Thus Coma
and even Apoplexy cease with the coming
on of a fever, and a Spasm in the stomach
from Gout ~~is~~ ceases with the coming on

The exciting causes of hepatitis are the
same as of biliousness. —

17

of pains in the limbs. I shall only add
upon this part of our Subject that the
Hepatitis ^{of our Country} differs in some of its Character
from the hepatitis of the East & West
Indies, particularly in attacking per-
sons under puberty as well as Adults.
The difference however is no greater than
is observed between the bilious fevers
of the three Countries. ~~The existing causes~~
~~of hepatitis are the same~~

There is a Cause of Hepatitis taken
notice of by Dr Chesbourn and that is bad
water. It acts probably by conveying
the same noxious matters into system
that are conveyed into it by bad air.
It accords with bad air or ^{noxious matter} ~~poisonous~~
in producing bilious fever as well as
inflammation in the liver. The
I believe I shall be safe in

60

Asperting that *Rhinovirismata* ~~proba~~
constitute $\frac{8}{10}$ of all the remote causes
of both acute & Chronic hepatitis.

The promonitory signs of this disease
whether in its acute or chronic form ⁱⁿ are
the East Indies are, an inordinate appetite,
great elevation or depression of spirits
and a dry skin from the suppression
of perspiration. In the United States it

~~and~~ the promonitory signs are a dull
^{anxiety & a tightness about the praecordia,}
pain in the ~~liver~~ ^{liver} & flatulency - in-
-digestion, costiveness or a diarrhoea, and
a yellow cast in the eyes or face. There is
a citizen of Philad^a who ^{is subject to} ~~can be~~
frequent attacks of chronic hepatitis who
can always foretel an attack of it from
his urine becoming suddenly turbid and

V for the same congestion which produces
a soft & natural pulse in Pneumony
takes place in the liver and perhaps much
1. ~~produces it in this disease.~~ ~~without~~

bleeding less often than in the lungs,

It ~~dis~~conformity to the ^{new} name we have

giving that form of pneumonia, it

would be equally proper to call this

form of Hepatitis, Hepatitis congesta.

Now should bleeding be =

yellow.

The Remedies in this forming state of both acute & Chronic inflammⁿ of the liver should be bleeding, a purge, a vomit, rest and abstemious diet. The disease is often by these means checked, strangled as it were in its birth. After it is formed, the Remedies should be
 1. Bloodletting - copious in its acute, and frequent in its Chronic state. ~~Even~~ ^{if natural pulse as to force,} a soft pulse should not forbid this remedy, where great pain, oppression & difficulty of breathing are present, ~~nor should it~~ ^{be} forbidden by warm weather. Dr Clark drew from ~~and~~ ^{to} the liver of blood in this disease in a hot West India island in the course of eight and forty hours. ~~As~~ ^{Do not} Take notice gentlemen - there is



such a rapid tendency to suppuration & death in this disease that nothing but prompt and copious bleeding can prevent them. Even my hand which has been so often ~~accused~~ accused of ~~shedding blood~~ murder by means of this remedy, has not been able ~~to~~ always been able to move with sufficient rapidity to prevent this disease ending in suppuration & ~~to prevent the disease ending in suppuration~~ ~~foresation~~ by the ~~use~~ what I thought the most liberal use of the lancet.

I bled a Mrs. Moffat in the year 1779 15 times in this disease, and although I saved her life, I did not prevent a suppuration of her liver. — I was equally unsuccessful in preventing the same issue of the disease by 38 bleedings in the eldest daughter of Judge Peters in the course of



four months. Bleed early - therefore gent^{ly}
 bleed copiously - and bleed often ~~of~~ according
 to circumstances if you wish to be more
 successful than I have been in the cases
 I have mentioned. next to bleeding

2 Purges should be given in this disease.
 They should be lenient, or active according
 to the greater or less ~~extent~~ degree of Ob-
 struction that takes place in the bowels.

Cabonnel should be given with them.

It ^{removes} ~~opens~~ obstructions where they are
 most apt to occur in this disease,
 and that is in the upper bowels.

The Purging medicines should be aided
 by Glysters. They relieve Colic which is
 often connected with hepatitis, and



they blunt the acrimony of those humors which induce pain in the discharge of the feces & tenesmus. If the patient has been subject to the piles, great advantage will arise from inducing them by means of stimulating hypogastriacs, & when induced, to draw blood from them.

3 Blisters should be applied early, and when the disease is Chronic, frequently to the region of the liver.

4 In Cases of great pain after suitable depletion, Opium may be given with safety and advantage.

⑤ It is to be lamented that the disease often resists all the remedies that have



been mentioned, in which cases

5 recourse should be had to Calomel, & in such doses as to affect the mouth.

The sooner this is done, the more certainly a suppuration will be prevented,

for the mercurial & suppuratory action are often incompatible cannot go on together, and when the

mercury does not act upon the salivary glands there is always reason to fear

our Bogue of the East India Surgeon tells us, that suppuration has begun in the liver. If the depleting remedies do

not relieve in seven days it is supposed to it is because the suppurative

process has taken place, but this must be different in different countries, and in different grades of the disease. When



the mercury first creates Sores in the
 mouth it seldom salivates. This remark
 applies to other diseases as well as to
 hepatitis. Mercury is supposed to act
 specifically in curing hepatitis. This
 opinion took its rise in the infancy of
 our knowledge of the action & use of
~~pro~~ mercury. As a purge it is true
 it acts powerfully upon the biliary
 ducts in scouring away obstructed and
 impacted bile, but when it salivates
 it acts in this disease as it does in all
 other inflammations of the viscera,
 viz: by exciting another & a safer action,
 and by depleting from a safe emunctory.
 — Where sufficient bloodletting has been
 used, a salivation is seldom necessary



to cure this disease. It is remarkable,
 errors have their metastases as well as
 diseases. Formerly every viscus had
 its specific vegetable remedy. The liver
 had its liver wort. Mercury has sup-
 =plied the place of this specific. For a
 while like liver wort, it was confined
 only to the diseases of the liver - then
 it was applied to the diseases of the
 brain, and afterwards given gradually
 and with a trembling hand in the
 diseases of the bowels. ~~So~~ A belief in
 the unity of diseases ^{of the proximate cause of all} ~~and in~~ ^{has taught}
~~us~~ and just opinions of the manner
 in which all medicines act, have
 taught us that a saturation is alike

proper in all diseases in which a
 more and safe action of depletion
 are required. To confine a salivation
 exclusively to a disease of the liver,
 brain and bowels, is as improper as
 it would be confine the use of
 mercury exclusively to the cure of a
 tooth ache, or bleeding to the cure of
 a pain in the side.

6 Dr Dick of Calcutta says where the mercury
 fails of curing the Chronic form of ~~the~~
 hepatitis, he has done great service by opening
 a seton in the side in the direction of the
 liver. I have imitated this practice, and
 twice with success, but I have employed for
 the purpose of creating an issue a canotie
 instead of an a seton. —

✓ the symptoms of which are chills,
cessation of pain, & hectic fever. The
matter when formed

The liver though so much disposed to inflammation rarely terminates in mortification. I have never seen a case of it. When the inflammⁿ is not reduced by depleting remedies, it generally ends in a suppuration, ~~which~~ discharges itself in one of the following ways.

1 Externally. This occurs only when the inflammⁿ is seated in the convex part of the liver. An adhesion first takes place between the liver and the peritoneal coat of the muscles of the side.

2 Internally into the Duodenum thro' the common Duct, or by an adhesion of the Duodenum ^{to the liver}.

3 Into the cavity of the Abdomen.

4 Into the Colon by means of adhesion.

5 Through the kidneys after being absorbed by the lymphatics of the liver.



15 6 Into the ~~pericardium~~ Stomach by means
of adhesion.

7 Into the pericardium. This is taken
notice of by Dr Thomas Clark.

8 Into the cavity of the thorax by
means of an adhesion to the diaphragm.

9 Into the substance of the lungs by
means of an adhesion of the lungs
to the diaphragm as well as to the
liver.

When the matter points externally, a
suppuration should be hastened by soft
poultices, and the Abscess should be open-
ed as soon as it safe to do so. Dr

Clark says two out of three recover
where the Abscess is opened by the lancet,
and that all die when it is left to
open of itself. Caustics are sometimes

V When there is reason to believe
the Abscess tends to open itself in
that way, it may be accelerated by
means of an emetic. I think I
saved the life of Mrs Moffat ~~where~~^{the}
woman whom I bled 15 times with-
out preventing a suppuration of
her liver, by means of this emetic.

The matter discharged from the Abscess
of the liver is not only acid, but
sometimes very fetid.

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preferred to the lancet for the purpose
of discharging the matter from ~~the~~ ^{it}.

I have twice succeeded by means of
the lancet - Once in 1799 in a young
lady of sixteen, and again in 1802 in
a little girl of six years old. It is
unremarkable the hepatitis never termi-
nates Dr Clark tells us by an external

abscess in the East Indies.

A recovery ^{generally} ~~generally~~ takes place when
the matter is discharged ~~from~~ into the
Duodenum thro' the common duct. ✓

~~It is uniformly fatal when the matter~~
~~is discharged into the~~ ^A recovery often takes
place when ^{the matter} ~~it~~ is discharged into the
Colon, and when it passes out of the
system by means of the Absorbents
through the kidneys. A recovery seldom

